communities, but never before had I seen one so perfectly wild and delirious. The Palmetto flag evas raised over the Custom-House, Post-Office, and other United States buildings. That seemed to give some relief. It was the only act of retalistion practicable. Every conceivable rumor was affoat, exaggerated and magnified on the way from mouth to mouth. It was proposed to make an immediate descent on Fort Sumter. But I remarked that they who would be expected to do that business did not warmly respond to an idea so practical.

It was not long before the military began to march and countermarch through the streets, at a lively pace. They went up and went down, grossed over and came back again, in what appeared to me an aimless fuss. When the excite ment was at its height Capt. Foster, who had been left in Fort Moultrie by Major Anderson, appeared in our streets. The act wore the appearance of audacity, quite as marked as any thing the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has been guilty of. Though great indignation was zittered against him, yet no violence was offered. No doubt, had some one proposed it, the Captain would have had a taste of the sort of hospitality which is most cultivated among the Revolution Iste at the present time.

Finally, Gov. Pickens issued orders to the mil-Itary to hold themselves in readiness to occupy Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and arrange ments were set on foot to transport them down the bay. As the exploit of occupying those forte would be one attended by no sort of danger, I did not doubt it would be achieved with the greatest degree of gallantry by the brave South Carolinians.

The Convention came together under the gravest of circumstances, and held a session with closed doors. A communication was addressed to the Commissioners in Washington, and Gov Pickens directed to take possession of the tele graph. It is said that the United States mails will undergo inspection, with the view of intercepting communications not in the interest of the Revolutionists. If this should prove to be the case, then the rebels will get the first, if not the exclusive, reading of this-which, let me remark. is not written in the precise place where my previous letters were written. Your correspondent has deemed it best to move his quarters.

In the afternoon, matters settled down a good deal, and toward evening detachments that had been detailed to occupy Moultrie and Pinckney prepared to embark. The detachment for Castle Pinckney was under the command of Col. J. J. Pettigrew, and was composed of three companies of the Lifle Regiment, numbering less than 200 znen. A little past 4 o'clock they embarked on the steamer Nina. The Castle had not a soul in it. Nevertheless, on arriving there, the eapturing party were compelled to scale the walls, which they were enabled to do, after some delay, with ladders which they took with them. Once inside, they found the guns spiked, much of the ammunition removed, and the Fort of no practical value. Borrowing B Palmetto flag of the captain of the steamer, the Carolinians raised it over the Castle amid hearty

The correspondent of THE TRIBUNE takes this occasion to return his thanks to Capt. Davis of The Nina for enabling him to return to the city in time to witness the embarkation of the deischment for Fort Moultrie, which took place about 7 o'clock, part on the Nina and the remainder on the Gen. Clinch. This detachment svas under the command of Lieut. Col. W. G. De Saussure. It was composed of the Marion Artillery, Lafayette Artillery, Washington Artillery, and German Artillery, numbering in all 200

The scene as we steamed down the bay was at interesting one. The stars and stripes floated from Fort Sumter, whose walls frowned defiance on the rebels. Your correspondent was happy to there was not the slightest danger from the ugly Columbiads that showed their teeth through the port-holes, for it became known beforehand, that Major Anderson would not oppose the occupation of the fort by the Revolutionists, I could not help thinking that some day or other, and that not long hence either, these Carolinians will probably go out of Fort Moultrie at a livelier rate than they went in this evening.

On reaching Fort Moultrie, Capt. Foster and the few men under him retired; and, as I was informed, pulled over to Fort Sumter. The Carolinians entered unopposed. As I did not deem it wise to push my curiosity too far, I cannot say what was said and done, or how things looked

At 8 o'clock the occupation of Fort Moultrie by the Revolutionists being consummated, I returned to the city. Meantime the Palmetto Guard and the Cadet Riflemen, had taken posses sion of the Arsenal and its rich treasure of warine implements. The Revolutionists can now arm themselves at the expense of Uncle Sam.

But few reports have been received from Fort Sumter during the day, but the fortress is understood to be ready for any emergency. The Columbiads have all been mounted, and, on all bands, Sumter is regarded as the key to the " quadrilateral." That's where the shoe pinches, I suspect.

Ls I close, the city is comparatively quiet. It as now regarded as certain that Major Anderson acted on his own judgment. Offers of military aid have been coming in during the day from all quarters; and the general impression is, that South Carolina has at last been brought face to face with the Federal Government. If so, which shall vield?

FROM GEORGIA.

WHAT THEY THINK OF DOUGHFACES.

From Our Special Correspondence.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 26, 1860. In a recent letter I promised to tell you some-thing of the spoken public sentiment of the South concerning the late "Union meetings" at the North, and the co called "reaction" there going on. I should say that these expressions might be fairly divided into two classes—the one of exulazion, the other of contempt; the latter being the more common. The people who exult over the attitude of the Union-savers appear to be moved by somewhat different feelings; certain of them, representing those who hate the North with a hatred that is strong enough, but who yet have to desire to continue with it under a common Government, point to the demonstrations spoken Di, and declare that the "d-d Abolition late" have completely wilted down, and that they will give of their own accord more than is asked for; they are frightened at what they have done, these people asy, and are now actively repenting; we shall have no further

trouble with them; therefore, let us hold on by the Union, and we shall do well enough yet. Others, more numerous than these, boldly deslare that the South has been playing a heavy bluff game, and they cry out, "The North is giving n: we've got them under foot; let us just keep the fight up a little longer, and we shall be able to open the slave-trade. By George! we've got em, I tell ye! Don't they shake good! They holler like lathered puppies! They begin to find out that they can't have things as they want 'em:" with much more of the same sort. I admit that the language is not very choice, ner is it always so coarse. But the sentiment is the same, and the expression, whatever its manner. is received with the approval which greeted the outburst I have above reported, and which occurred in a very crowded bar-room, just after a portion of a political audience had gone thither to drink, chew tobacco, and discuss the points of the speech they had heard.

But the more general expression concerning these Pro-Slavery demonstrations at the North is of undisguised and bitter contempt. Let me convey to you a more vivid idea of this state of feeling than I otherwise could, by reporting the remarks of a Georgia and a South Carolina Disunionist, who were the other day talking together in the public room of the "Lanier House," in this place. I assure you, moreover, that the sentiments of so many people here are truthtully represented by the conversation referred to, that am justified in declaring that among those who deign to take any notice of the Northern Union action, utter scorn for such action is the ruling feeling.

But to my illustration: Both the South Carolinian and the Georgian were men in personal appearance and manners above the standard of Southern roughness and ignorance; they were talking, of course, on the great topic of the day, and seemed to agree in their views; they had been speaking of the impossibility of receiving any concessions from the North which would be abided by when the danger was overpast, though they seemed to believe that the Free States were so badly frightened and bullied that they would probably offer almost everything the slave-drivers could ask. " The resolutions adopted by that meeting at Philadelphia the other day were pretty strong, any how," remarked the gentleman from Georgia. Upon this there burst from the South Carolinian a torrent of the most stinging words you can imagine, which I can only feebly reproduce. Said he: "There, now, by --! if I had needed anything to convince me that those damned Abolitionists were rotten cowards, the proceedings of that meeting would have finished me. swear it makes me sick to read the resolutions: you can hear the whining of their voices and the chattering of their teeth when you read the stuff." The Georgian assented to this proposition, and said the whole affair reminded him of a boy who hits another, and then, frightened at what he has done, hugs him and offers him his biggest apple not to tell of it. "Yes," said the other, "or of the man who had a quarrel with his wife at the breakfast-table, and threw a fork at her; but the moment it had left his hand he turned pale with fright, and yelled out "Dodge it, my dear!" Some further remarks in the same strain of facitiousness followed, during which the worthy Philadelphia brethren were rudely handled; the South Carolinian presently grew warm again, however, and proceeded substantially thus: -"You know well enough what my sentiments are about Slavery; now, as ugly as I feel toward the damned Black Republicans, I like a rugged, up and down fight. I do have some respect for a bold rascal; I have respect, of a sort, for a sincere man, too, no matter what he believes. If, now, I was an Abolitionist, and believed that Slavery was wrong, or if I didn't care a damn whether it was wrong or not, and only meant to fight against it, and if I had made a strong fight, like what those Northern fellows have done, why, by the before I'd take any part in one of them snivelling powwows they call Union Meetings! Here for years the blasted fellows have been fighting inch by inch till they have got every Free State with 'em; and now, just as they have got their first big victory, they are beginning to shake and shiver, and wish they hadn't done it, and hope the South won't be offended, and promise to give up all they've got, and a good deal more, and never to do so again as long as they live if we'll only let 'em off this once. Long John Wentworth says the chivalry will back down, that they are always ready to eat dirt when the scratch comes; but I should like to see the Southern man who would crawl on his belly like those bounds at Philadelphia and Boston, and gobble dirt with such an appetite as they seem to have! I'd shoot him before I went out to hang an Abolitionist that was stealing my niggers. By thunder ! I'm ashamed of my kind !

You will observe that the gentleman from South Carolina was slightly heated; the other was hardly less so; and the remarks here imperfectly reported were listened to with eagerness by a crowd around, who nodded to each other in approval of the sentiments.

I say to you again this is not an exceptional instance. I have heard similar comments on steamboats, in railway trains, in numerous taverns, among the groups at the street corners; much the same feeling was more mildly expressed by Mr. Cobb in the speech I reported for you the other day; other orators have thus spoken in meetings of less note. If the Northern Union-savers think that their cause will gain ground among, or receive the respect of, the Slaveocracy through the agency of such meetings and such resolutions, let them come to Georgia, let them go to other Southern States, and their

eyes will be opened.

Though hardly relevant to the special topic of this letter, I cannot refrain from telling you how the Philadelphia Resolutions affected a Republican whom I met in this State, though I will not name the town; for he has a desire to die in the bosom of his family when his appointed time comes, and would object to the rope prepared by the noble Southerner for all who love freedem better than Slavery. It happened to me to meet this man, and you can understand what the state of affairs in this part of the country must be when I say that we fenced with each other for two hours before we found out that we were of the same political creed. Having safely arrived at this result, having quite divested ourselves of mutual suspicion, and laughed at our doubts, my companion took from his pocket a Georgia paper in which were printed the resolutions of the meeting referred to. He had seen no full report of the affair, and therefore took for truth the editorial remarks which conveyed the idea that it was a Republican that he regarded the threat as ide, and justified him.

demonstration. As, under this impression, he again read certain of the resolutions, he was so strongly moved with chagrin that his eves were actually filled with angry tears. "To think," said he, "that after all our earnest, honest, and self-sacrificing work in the cause of truth and right, when we were just reaping our early harvest, there could be found any men of us cowardly enough, base enough, to put their hands to such words as these, makes one feel as if there were no courage or honesty in the world. I declare, I laid awake a night with shame after reading these mortifying and pusillanimous resolutions." I relieved my friend's mind by telling him what was the real character and complexion of the meeting, and he went on his way in better spirits. The episode, however, has a significance which entitles it to consideration.

ONE OF THE ULTIMATUMS THE NORTH SHOULD INSIST ON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 26, 1860. In the event of the United States Supreme Court de claring that slaves may be brought into a Free State by their masters, as claimed in the Lemmon Slave case, would not the secession boot begin to fit us? Now, the South claims everything of us, and offers nothing. Hadn't they better be asked first to consent to a restriction of jurisdiction in that potent engine of iniquity the Supreme Court of the United States? Would i not be well to make that Court, in all questions of freedom like the Lemmon Slave case, abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State in which the case arises? If there is any such thing as State sovereignty, the Supreme Court of a State is the sole arbiter concerning personal liberty within that State; and the Supreme Court of the United States should have no more to do with it than the Queen's Bench of En-

nd. Yours truly, NO COMPROMISE WITHOUT A QUID PRO QUO.

MINOR ITEMS.

MINOR ITEMS.

THE MOB IN CONTROL OF SECESSION.

"Occasional" writes to The Philadelphia Press from Washington, that a gentleman, a Northern man, but now a resident in Florida, who lately returned from that State, brings startling intelligence. He says that even Florida has become a sort of garrison; that the people are arming and organizing night asd day; that Savannah is rapidly assuming a military appearance; and you will perceive by late news that a deputation, representing three hundred and fifty disciplined citizens of Savannah, has been received in Charleston with every demonstration of joy, their mission having been to offer their services to the Governor of South Carolioa. My informant says that in the Palmetto State the efforts to organize the people into armed bands are uncensing, and the sentiment for searmed bands are unceasing, and the sentiment for se-cession so overwhelming that no terms will now, or hereafter, he accepted. The leaders are known to be alarmed at the result of their insane movements, but, having set fire to the train, they cannot now control the people, and tremblingly await the explosion of the

having set fire to the train, they cannot now control the people, and tremblingly await the explosion of the maganize. He states that every arrangement had been made to capture Fort Moultrie, and that the good people of Charleston—particularly those who were to lead in the onset—were surprised when one morning, on waking, they saw the American flag floating from Samter, and the smoke of the burning gun-carriages rising from Moultrie.

THE RATTLESNAKE DEN IN WASHINGTON.
The South Carolina Commissioners having discharged their duty by presenting to the President their ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Anderson and his men from Fort Sunter, are passing their time pleasantly in the exchange of social courtesies with their numerous friends. Carriages are constantly going to and returning from their quarters, in Franklin avenues loaded with the designing and the curious. A number of Northern Democrats of the Pro-Slavery stamp are constant visitors at this delightful rendervous, and the assurances they give that in case of open hostilities, the people of the North will be divided, and the "coercionists" of the Free States will have their hands full at home, does much to quiet the apprehensions of those who are not so busily engaged in their work of treason that they do not find time to notice the low-mattering thunder of the approaching storm from the North and West. The Commissioners express work of treason that they do not find time to notice the low-mattering thunder of the approaching storm from the North and West. The Commissioners express great anxiety as to the approaching meeting of the Legislatures of the Free States, particularly that of Fennsylvania. Colonel Curtin is regarded as a co-ercionist, but they hope that Governor Packer, being of opposite politics, will antagonize him, and that the forthcoming messages or proclamations of the two Governors will conflict, and the sentiment of the State Governors will conflict, and the sentiment of the State will thus be divided between acquiescing in and forcibly opposing secession. Governor Packer's friends here declare that he occupies the ground of Judge Douglas, standing ready to make any honorable com-promise, but firmly determined to see the Constitution maintained, and the laws executed at all hazards.

One of the Commissioners, when asked whether they did not intend te pay their respects to the Presi-dent on New-Year's day, in company with the repre-sentatives of other foreign nations, replied, "Oh, yes, in full court costume."

BEGINS TO GRIND THEM TO THE QUICK Visitors lately arrived in Washington from ton, Mobile, New-Orleans, Savannah, and M.

the following facts:
That starvation is impending in many parts of South
Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana.
That there is little or no money in circulation in the
Cotton States, and notwithstanding the suspension of
nearly all the Southern banks, their paper has greatly
descripted.

preciated. That even Virginia notes are far below par in this

That even virginia boves are lar over par in city.

That the necessity of raising money to support war establishments in the different Cotton States, intended for the double purpose of resisting the Federal Government and of putting down local trouble, alarms the property-holders, many of whom would retire to the North, but they are forced to pay these taxes in order to prevent suspicion, and are compelled to remain less a portion of their families might be retained as hos-

That constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fear whether real or imaginary, are producing univers darm. Letters received on the 31st inst., by a Southern lady

represent the feeling on this subject as intense. That hitter divisions are growing up among the politicians in the South—some produced by disputes on the question of secession, some by the horrors of forced taxas tion, and still more by the fact that South Carolina is the stilled of informing a Reign of Tarror, to which

AN EXHIBITION OF NORTH CAROLINA "HYENAS."

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AN EXHIBITION OF NORTH CAROLINA "HYENAS."

From The Philadelphia Daily News, Dec. 31.

We hear of isolated cases of inhuman barbarity as committed by the rampant hyenas of secession, and the following is one which painfully pertrays the state of things at Warrenton, N. C.

Three or four years since a respectable and aged German citizen, named Christian King, resided at Roxborough and kept a jewelry store at Manayunk. He emigrated to Warrenton, N. C., with his family, and rented a store in the Post-Office building. He and his small family, consisting of his wife and a daughter, occupied a portion of the house. Investing all the capital he had, he started a watch and jewelry store, and by correct business habits succeeded most admirably in his new location. He remained unmolested, and won many friends. Mr. King was an Old Line Whig, and in the earlier part of his residence at Warrenton, this was not looked upon as objectionable.

In the recent campaign politics ran high, and Mr. King, on being asked how he intended to vote, said he guessed he would not take any part in the campaign, as the Whig party had no candidate. They said that if he did not vote for Breckinridge and Lane he was an Abolitionist. He repelled the accusation, and said that he never was an Abolitionist.

Abolitionist. He repelled the accusation, and said that he never was an Abolitionist.

self in the right to stay, because he had done nothing wrong. He was, however, mistaken. Instead of hav-ing men to deal with, he had a mob of half-breeds, who were regarded with a feeling of terror even by the respectable residents of Warrenton, who were "native to the manor born." The mob, of course, ruled. At 9 o'clock next morning, about thirty of the half-breeds proceeded to the core wellked in without resistance. proceeded to the store, walked in without resistance, took Mr. King, and, with a pair of shears, clipped the bair from one side of his head. During this tonsorial operation, he was held firmly by as many of the crowd operation, he was held firmly by as many of the crowd as was necessary. A couple more of the gang of maranders, with a portable pitch or tar-pot, stepped up and completely bedaubed him over his head. His clothes were stripped from a part of his person, and a quantity of tar put on his back and under his arms. The fiends not being satisfied with this act of cruelty to a man who had never done them any harm, now laid violent hands on his wife, a woman well on to fifty-five years of rgg. Her hair was not shaved, but it was completely saturated with the tar. The clothing around the upper part of her body was torn off and tar applied to her skin. The man and his wife were left in this condition, and the gang having performed the wonderful feat, took their departure, saying that if they (the man and wife) did not leave by 9 o'clock the next morning, they should be killed.

Mr. King now began to think the mob were in earnest, and sending for his lawyer made hasty prepara-tions to depart. Some of the respectable citizens of Warrenton facilitated Mr. King and wife, preserving as much precaution as they could for their own perso-nal welfare. The watches and best of the jewelry were boxed and conveyed to the railroad depot and placed in safe keeping. Mr. King who was thus nal welfare. The watches and best of the lewelry were boxed and conveyed to the railroad depot and placed in safe keeping. Mr. King who was thus obliged to flee with his wife, granted a power of attorney to his lawyer to settle up his business. Before nine o'clock the next morning he and his wife were under cover of some citizens at the depot, and when the cars were about ready to start they entered one of them. In a moment a grand rush was made by the rabble of half-breeds, and both Mr. and Mrs. King were again tored. In this condition they took their departure from the rabble of Warrenton. On the passage in the cars they were avoided by the passengers as though they were criminals. Many were inclined to look upon them as house thieves or Abolitionists. It was not until they reached a steamboat that they had an opportunity to remove the coating of tar. Some of the officers on the boat, in as delicate a manner as was possible, provided them with a state-room, and the tar was removed as much as warm grease would permit.

In due time the unhappy and badly-treated couple arrived at Philadelphia, and they may now be seen at their old residence, situate at Koxborough. During their sojourn in North Carolina, their only daughter was married to a Southern gentleman, who resides about forty miles from Warrenton. It is quite probable that this daughter knows nothing of the treatment her aged pare its received, and perhaps will not know unless by streinly messenger, as it is understood that

able that this daughter knows nothing of the treatment her aged parv its received, and perhaps will not know unless by special messenger, as it is understood that even letters from the North are intercepted in some quarters in the South.

Considerable of the property of Mr. King, his household goods, books and papers of accounts, are all left behind, at the tender mercies of a gang of outlaws.

SECESSION LIKELY TO BE STARVED OUT.

The Washington Stor says that Charleston has only about forty days provisions for the present population on hand. These provisions came from Tonnessee; but payment has not yet been made for them, not inviting of new supplies.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT-Dac. 31.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Special Term will consist of a Trial Term, held y two Justices, severally, and a Term held by one Justice, high will be designated the Special Term. For the Trial Term be cierk will prepare two day calendars, centaining the issues of act to be tried by a Jury. The Trial Term will open at 11

Term cannot be appeal.

Every two weeks during the Trial Terms two panels of 104 juriors each, will be summoned to attend such Trial Terms.

SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 21.—Before Justice ROBERTSON.

SPECIAL TREE—DEC. 21.—Before Justice ROBERTSON.

Thomas Pine agt. John McClave et al.—Motion to file security for costs granted costs, \$10, to shide event—lease M Wright et al. agt. Samuel Milbank, jr.—Motion for new trial and vacation of judgment granted on shandoning appeal and paying costs, and also \$10 costs of motion.

Herskish S. Chase et al. agt. John Falcower.—Judgment to refer; costs sume as on former medion.

Juel W. Foot et al. agt. John F. Beta.—Injunction granted, unless undertaking filed or helmdant consents to refer; costs sume as on former medion.

Joel W. Foot et al. aft. John F. Den verte dissolve: costs, unless undertaking filed, with liberty to move to dissolve: costs, with liberty to renew same on new papers.

Fepers in shore cases with Special Torm Clark.

Assidomant Of Justifice Fear viz. 1888 1801.

General Terms.—January, Homman, Woodruff, Monorief, J. J. February, Bosworth, Ch. J. Monorief, Rebestson, J. J.; March, Woodruff, Rebestson, White, J. J.; April, Bosworth, Ch. J. Heffman, Woodruff, Monorief, White, J. J.; June, Hoffman, Robertson, J. J.; Nevember, Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, Monorief, Robertson, J. J.; Nevember, Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, White, J. J.; December, Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, White, J. J.; December, Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, White, J. J.; Pebruary, White; Nevember, Bosworth, Ch. J., Woodruff, White, J. J.; Pebruary, White; March, Hoffman, April, Monorief; May, Robertson; June, Woodruff, October, Hoffman; November, Monorief; December, White.

White.
Trulk.-Part I.-January, Robertson; February, Woodruff;
March Rosworth, Ch. J.; April, White; May. Hofman; June,
Moncrief; October, Borworth, Ch. J.; November, Robertson;
December Woodruff, Part II.-January, White; February,
Hoffman; March, Moncrief, April, Robertson; May, Woodruff;
June, Hosworth, Ch. J.; October, White; November, Hoffman;

December, Moncrief.

General Terms in Facation.—Friday, August 2, Monerief and Robertson, Justices Tuneday, September 3, Hoffman and White, Justices, Saturday, October 5, all the Justices.

Chambers in Facation.—Woodruff, from Monday, July 1, to Chambers in Fastron.— woodful, rosh Monday, July 1, 50 wednesday, July 11, inclusive: Moncrief from Thursday, July 18, to Friday, August 2, inclusive: Robertson, from Saturday, August 3, to Saturday, August 17, inclusive: White, from Monday, August 18, to Tuesday, September, 3, inclusive: Hoffman, from Wednesday, September 14, to Wednesday, September 18, inclusive Bosworth, Ch. J., from Thursday, September 19, to Saturday, October 5, inclusive.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. II.—Before Justices McCarrer, MAYNARD, and ALERN MCCARTER, MAYNARD, and ALERN DECISIONS.

Rendfield agt. Mager; Praget agt. Scudder; Alley agt. Gaughran: Brocker agt. Young; Russell agt. Rapelyea; Lery agt. Stern.—Judgments affirmed.

Koch agt. Vandervord; Prankard agt. Cenhing; Krock agt. Wilkins; Roberts agt. Kelly.—Judgments reversed and new trial ordered—costs to abide event.

Store agt. Mortley.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for defendant.

for defendant.

Garry agt. Rogan; Traver agt. Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.

N. Y. and H. Railroad Co. agt. Kung; Imbert agt. Marshall;
Central Park Esptist Church agt. Stovens; Pitt agt. Fowler.— Affirmed.

Wrsy agt. Williams.—Motion to open default granted, without

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE-

Dac. 31.

THE STAGHOUND MUTINEERS.

Constant Ricard and twenty-four others, charged with mutiny on board the ship Staghound in the roadstead of Angiers, were taken in custody to-day by the United States authorities. The examination of these men will take place on

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM - DEC. 31. SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TREE—DEC. II—Before
Justices STREERLAND, HOGEBOOK and BONNEY.
The Court met pursuant to adjournment, and rendered the following decision:
Schie Howard et al. agt. The Detroit and Milwankee Railroad
Company—Order of Special Term affirmed, without costs and
without prejudice to defendants, &c. (See decision on his.)
Opinion by Hogeboom, J.
The Court adjourned, wine die.
CHARRES—Before Justice SUTREPLAND.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS-APPOINTMENT OF

SHORERS.

The Judge made orders appointing Commissioners of Estimate and Assessments for street improvements, as follows: Opening of Sixty fourth street from Third to Fifth avenues—Hearly Richardson, Joseph Q. Hasbrouck, and George P. Arcularius

theory Richardson, Joseph C. Hastovar, and County F. Arcu-arius

Opening of Sixty-sight street from Third to Fifth avenues—S.
L. Livingston, Hugh McClellan, and B. Leffingwell.

Opening of Sixty-sighth street from Eighth to Tenth avenues—John Farrell, Thomas Fitzgrand and W.n. M. Tweed.

Opening of Eighty-first street from Third to Fifth avenues—Wm. Joyce, Cornelius L. Purdy, and Bernard McCabe.

Will, Joyce, Comercia L. Paray, and Demark Mousel.

Marsch agt. Marsch.—Memoranda for counsel.

In re Elina A. Roff, a lunatic.—Report confirmed and order franted.

Before Justice Hoganism.

Henry Hilton agt. John Pendleton.—Memoranda for

SPECIAL TERE.-DEC. 31-Before Judge BONNET.

Henry M. Prowitt, et al. agt. Washington Rodman, et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs, &c.
L. B. Chase Trustee, et al. agt. Egbert Mills, et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs for injunction with costs.
Sarah Elizabeth Clayton, by, &c., agt. Ann, Yarrington.—Vordict set aside and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

SURROGATE'S COURT-DEC. 31.-Before Surrogate Wast. CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

The will of Eli Goodwin was admitted to probate
The testator left the bulk of his large estate to his relatives, the
remeduder being distributed among the following named socie

To	the	American Bible Society	500 500 500
To	the	COURT OF APPEALS.	-

DECISIONS OF SEPTEMBER TERM, 1860. adgments affirmed with coets: Hoyaradt and others Kingman and others: Marshall, administratrs, agt. the American Kerosene Usa Co.: Tyson, executor, agt. Frieligh, administrator, agt. Broak and another; dilbert tillwell executor; Cutler, administrator, agt. Wright and er; Althof, administrator, agt. Wolfe; Stumonton, execuort and others; Moore, assemble, and one per cout damages— damit istrator, agt. Lathron. Judgment affirmed, with costs and one per cont damages— erifiths agt. Merritt, ex'r, &c.
Judgment affirmed, with costs and two per cont damages—La

Judgment affirmed with costs and three per cent dan banch and others art. Dart and others, ex. rs.; Robinson

Schench and others agt. Dart and others, ex'rs, Robinson, rec'r, agt. Williams, rec'r.

Judgment affirmed with costs and five per cent damages—Woist adm'r, agt. David Russell and am'r; Wilcott, adm'r, agt. David Russell and am'r; Hancock, ex'r, agt. Hancock and wife; Davy agt. Knight; Sachett and others agt. Holden.

Judgments affirmed with costs and 10 per cent damages—Brownell, Administrator, agt. Stone and others, ingersoll agt.

Bortwick: Bank of Attica agt. Williams and others.

Judgment reversed and prisoner discharged—Adoiphus Ramers agt. The People.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, and costs abide the event. Yale agt. Dederer and another; Guy agt. Mead; Myers agt. Davis and others.

Re-argument ordered—Corning agt. Dav; Graham agt. Day;

agt. Dayls and others.

Re-argument ordered—Corning agt. Day; Graham agt. Day;
Whitford agt. The Panama Rallroad Company; Stoddard agt.
Hart.

Whitford egt. The Panama Rallroad Company; Stoddard agt. Hart.

Judgment affirmed—Conkey and another agt. The People.
Judgment reversed and judgment of Special Term affirmed—Considerant agt Brisbane.

Appeal diamissed with costs—Wait agt. Van Allen.
Judgment of General Term reversed and Special Term affirmed with costs of this appeal and appeal in Court below to be paid out of the fund in the Receiver's hands—Smith, Roofr, agt. Lansing.

Motion denied with costs—Bissell agt. Hamilin.
Order for new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for respondent—Belmont agt. Ceman, imp'd, &c.
Judgment of Supreme Court reversed, and decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs—Banks, jr., administrator, agt. Taylor and others.
Order for new trial affirmed as to defendant Ogden, with costs Order for new trial affirmed as to defendant Ogden, with costs

Order for new trial affirmed as to defendant Ogden, with costs and judgment absolute in his favor; same order reversed as to defendant Smith, with costs and judgment of Special Term affirmed—Gardner agt. Ogden and another.

Order affirmed with costs. Brize, receiver, agt. Van Denbergh. Brizes, receiver, agt. Van Denbergh. Brizes, receiver, agt. Van Denbergh. Brizes, receiver, agt. Van Denbergh. Bronbergh. Houghton agt. Clark and another, and judgment absolute for respondent.

Order granting new trial affirmed and judgment absolute against the plaintift, unless within 40 days he withdraws his appeal and pays ocets thereof. Parish agt. Wheeler.

Judgment of Supreme Court reversed with costs and judgment of Mayon's Court affirmed. Thurber and others agt. Wilber and another.

another.

Judgment affirmed with costs and seven per cent damages.

Leary agt. Kingston. Burr agt Wilcok, executor.

CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

CITY ITEMS.

THE NEW YEAR.—The good old year 1860, so full of joys and sorrows to most of us, has passed away, and the new, untried 1861, has come. morning of the first day of the New Year, we send kindly greeting to our friends, and wish you all-A HAPPY NEW YEAR. The old year went out, and the new one came in, according to the time-honored customs. There were watch-meetings in the churches, social gatherings around firesides, and noisy demonstrations in the streets, in which innumerable firearms and tin horns did ear-splitting service. But the most de lightful demonstration was the sweet chiming of the

At a quarter to midnight the eight bells in the belfry broke out into mournful peals, which glided into Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle, followed by snatches of melody from the Child of the Regiment. Then there was a pause, during which the midnight hour tolled forth. The old year was dead, and gone to swell the centuries of the past, and the new-born 1861 came in, big with the mysterious future, amid such merry peals as the Blue Bells of Scotland, and Roy's Wife changing to Meore's plaintive Last Rose of Summer, and closing with the old, familiar strains of Home, Sweet Home, reminding the belated wayfarer, as the temer tones stole sweetly through the crisp midnight air, of the gentle preparations which ten thousand New-York maidens had been busily making for the open house keeping, and the kindly courtesis of the morrow. Truly, on New Year's Day, New-York seems but one vast " Home, Sweet Home," with an open door and an ever-welcoming smile for every wayward son of Adam. And now the day so anxiously expected by the young folks has come; the season sacred to friendship is once more with us. May its pleasures be enjoyed in their fullness alike by gentle and simple, and may its observance be marred by no act that will make its recurrence less welcome in the

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS. - Jonas N. Phillips, Superintendent of Buildings, in his report just made of transactions under the Unsafe Building act, passed last April, from June 1 to Nov. 30, recommends an amendment of the ordi-nature of 1827 which prohibits the storage of combusti-ble materials, except in specific cases, south of Fourteenth street, so that its provisions may be made to ex-tend over the whole island, or at least embrace the present fire limits to Fifty-second street. The number of notices served for violation of Corporation ordinances was 38; in addition to which a large number of danger ons furnaces, chimneys, stoves, &c., have been made secure by a verbal notice from the Inspectors. The following is the report of fires from June 1, 1860, to Nov. 30, 1860, inclusive:

Month.	No. of Fires.	Dum. to Bldgs.
June	46	\$15,810 00
July		53,250 00
August		2,734 00 4,604 50
October	40	24,828 00
November	36	52,244 00
Total		\$153,470 50

The greatest number occurred in the 2d Dist in the 5th District there were 42; 7th, 35; 6th, 26, 8th, 20: 3d, 19: 1st, 18; 4th, 17.

In referring to that portion of the building laws which provides that every building shall have a scut-tle, and ladders on the inside leading to the roof, the Report states that when objection has been made to placing ladders to scuttles and making scuttles to roofs, has not been on a denial of the necessity of the same but from a desire to prevent the occupants going on the roof, "which, the Report adds, "is equivalent to the owner's thinking more of a roof than of a human life." The number of notices served for violation of the provisions of the Unsafe Building act was 190. The Re port recommends that Section 25 of the Unsafe Building law, which provides that provision be made for escaping from fire in dwelling-houses built for more than eight families, should be amended so as to include all rear or isolated buildings over 38 feet in hight built for more than four families, and to include al buildings erected, as well as those to be hereafter erected. The reason given is, that buildings erected on the rear of lots, to contain four families or more, are as wide and high, though not as deep, as the building in front made to contain eight or more fam-

building in front made to contain eight or more families. They say:

"In regard to having fire eace, see placed on buildings eractes and refor to the passage of this have it is only necessary to state that if a new building on accessful of its hight requires proper means of escape under the pre-pi law its doubly necessary the such means should be provided for buildings of the same class a ready crecked. The first case requiring the action of the officer under the Act relative to Unsafe or Pasperous Buildings, was the building No. 23 Broadway. A survey was held on said building in accordance with section 71, 73, and 73, and the same was returned to his Honor the Mayor, owing to the opinion rendered by the Hon. Greene C. Brouson, Coursel to the Corporation, deeling to direct the Sheriff to proceed to emerce such building or par of a building which may have been deemed and reported unsafe or dangerous by the Burveyors. The opinion set forth for a tim in measure retarded the processition of section 71, 73, and 73 but owing to the views of the community in regard to the advantages secured by complying with the provisions of the Laws safeth have never been declared by the proper tribunals to be constitutional, little or no damage has in fact resulted from the doubts as to the Constitutionality of the Laws. Nevertheless there is every reason to recommend the proper amendments to the same."

The number of buildings reported as dangerous in case of fire is 238. Of the 1,647 new buildings erected 1,482 were of brick, stone, or iron, and 165 were frame built above Fifty-second-st. The following table give the number of buildings erected in the several Wards: Ward. Build'ga. Ward. Build'ga

1. Infile, Florie, Or Housest Article District, Stocking of Montes
2. Brick, stone, or iron 6 14. Brick, stone, or iron 3
3. Brick, stone, or iron 3 15. Brick, stone, or iron 2
4. Brick, stone, or fron 19 16. Brick, stone, or fron 4
5. Brick, stone, or iron 27 17. Brick, stone, or iron The
6. Brick, stone, or iron 36 ld. Brick, stone, or iron 2
7. Brick, stone, or fron 14 19. Brick, stone, or fron 35
8. Brick, stone, or fron 20 10. Frame 2
9. Brick, stone, or iron 68 20. Brick, stone, or iron 50
10. Brick stone, or iron 29 21. Brick, stone, or iron18
11. Brick, stone, or fron 23 21. Brick, stone, or fron 25
2. Brick, stone, or fron 114 22 Frame 2
12. Frame
Total
m
The following table gives the number of buildings

POLICE MATTERS. - Within a day or two past Super intendent Kennedy has preferred charges in person against half a dozen members of the police force, and there is scarcely a doubt but that the Board will, possible to the policy of the hearing the evidence, dismiss every man so complaints of from the Department. The general complaint or from the Department. The general companies against these men is incompetency to discharge the functions of the office, and a non-attention to the rules and regulations of the department. One of the charges is against two patrolmen in the Fifth Ward. In the case of the young girl who tis alleged was abducted from Boston and detained against her will in a house of ill repute in Lispenard street in this city, mention of which has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. these two worthy officers appeared before Justice Connolly, but in their evidence disclaimed all knowledge of the existence of such a house. Both have been on this poet for some time past, yet neither of them knew that the house in question was a house of infamy. By the rules of the department it is distinctly specified that patrolmen shall keep a record of and a watch upon all such houses located on their posts, and make report thereof to the officers at the Station-House.

The second case is against four patrolmen in the Twentieth Ward, upon whose posts the brutal assault was made a few nights ago on Joseph Sutcliffe and his friend, the injuries received by the former resulting in his death at the Bellevue Hospital. From the evidence of Sutcliffe's friends, who survived the inuries he received, both must have lain in the street for an hour or more, yet neither of the four Policemen who should, in the regulardischarge of their duty, have passed the spot where the assault was made, at least twice, saw them. Suteliffe was found by some citi zens, who summoned the Police. The cases of these men will be determined at an early day.

RARRY .- Next Saturday afternoon Mr. Rarey will give his first public exhibition in this country of his power over the horse, at Niblo's Garden. The savage Cruiser and the thoroughbred mare Thetis have ar rived, and will, no doubt, on that occasion make their debut before an American audience.

BOARD OF SWPERVISORS,-The Board of Supervisors held their last meeting for the year 1860 yesterday. The present printer, J. H. Tobitt, was continued for another year. Mr. Tweed objected to some strictures of the press on the proposition to increase the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Purdy thought the press had a right to say what they pleased. He was in favor of the increase and was glad that we had the privilege of electing our judges. The Judiciary of this city would compare favorably with any in the United States. Mr. Stewart denied that he had made any bargain in the matter of increasing those salaries. He, however, did not like the habit of the press of dragging in the names of persons; it was in bad tasts. Mr. Blunt made some remarks against the increase, and the subject was dropped. The resignation of Mr. Weismann was offered. Mr. Purdy objected to accepting it and it was rejected by a tie vete. A very large number of small bills were reported on and passed or rejected. The bill of Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas for printing for the District Attorney, amounting to \$700 65, was cut down to \$395 56 and allowed. After a vote of thanks moved by Mr. Pardy to the President of the Board, Mr. Stewart, to which Mr. Stewart briefly responded, and another to the Clerk, the Board adjourned to Thursday at 1 p. m. of Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Purdy thought

CITY MORTALITY .- The City Inspector's weekly reweek was 356, of whom 87 were men, 70 women, 167 boys, 92 girls, being a decrease of 21 from the previous week, and an increase of 7 over the corresponding week last year. Of 202 deaths from acute disease, there were from scarlet fever, 40; inflammation of the lungs, 36; infantile convulsions, 19; diphtherite, 10; congestion of the brain, 10; inflammation of the brain, 9; typhold fever, 9; bronchitis, 9; apoplexy, 7; congestion of the lungs, 6; croup, 6; small-pox, 6. Of the 124 deaths from chronic disease, 54 were cases of consumption, 11 of infantile marasmus, 9 of dropsy in the head, 8 infantile debility, 7 dropsy, 7 heart disease. Of the 130 deaths from external and other causes, not depending on climate or season, there were from casualthroat, &c., 128; brain and nerves, 64; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 53; brain and herves, 51; sain, 6.2., and eruptive fevers, 53; uncertain seat and general fevers, 41; stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 34; heart and blood vessels, 14; generative organs, 8; old. age, 6; premature birth, 5; urinary organs, 3. There were under 1 year of age, 72; from 1 to 2 years, 50; 20, 6; 20 to 25, 20; 26 to 30, 23; 30 to 40, 37; 40 to 50. 30; 50 to 60, 21; 60 to 70, 8; 70 to 80, 10; 30 to 2; 90 to 100, 3. 244 were natives of the United States, 81 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 6 of England, 2 of France; and of Poland, Scotland, South America. and Wales, I each; unknown, 2. Of the 56 deaths i the public institutions, 19 were at Bellevue Hospital,

INVITATION TO THE FRIENDS OF KANSAS. - Gentle men, in making your New Year's calls, will you not make one more than you had planned, and, cal the office of the Kunsus Relief Committee, No. 25 Cooper Institute, leave \$10, \$5, or \$1, for our faminestricken brothers and sisters, and their children, in than balanced by the reflection that every such donation would send relief and comfort, hope and strength, to least one suffering, despairing, starving, and dying family in Kansas? The room will be open to receive calls to-day from 10 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the proprietors of the Fifth-Avenue Hotel sent in a bill for the board of the twenty-six policemen who were quartered there during the four days' stay of the Prince of Wales, at \$1 each per day. The charge made by the Lelands in the Japanese bill was \$2 50

WIDE-AWAKE LODGE .- The Garibaldi Wide-Awakes of which Mr. G. La Fata is Captain, met on Sunday of the Demilt House, No. 373 and 375 Second Avenue, for the purpose of organizing a secret society to be known as the Independent Order of Wide-Awakes, A. Heise acted as Secretary. The proceedings were conducted in secret. The attendance was large and the Society bids fair to become a large and influential one.

The Spanish corvette Berenguela, which has been at the Navy Dry Dock in Brooklyn for several weeks, receiving repairs, was on Saturday morning hauled inte the stream, and now lies at anchor off the Battery.

BURGLARY.—Officer Mangin of the Twelfth Ward, on Sunday night, arrested a German shoemaker named Heary Miller, who is charged with having broken into the hood shee store of Cornellus Pardy, of South Youkers, and robbed fied 500 worth of goods. When arrested he had about half the store property in his possession. The prisoner was yesterday takes to Youkers for examination.

ARREST OF A RIVER PIRATE,-A young man as

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZZEMENT.—Moore Joy.
Coe & Co. advertising agents, posterday made a complete agrandone of their circle, named Edward & Goodrich, charging him
with having embezsied from them at various times small spens of

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WE bractical Phreoclogists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, whappy to receive those who desire their professional service lew-Year's Day, from a. m. to 2 p. m. Taser can be no key to commonce the New Year that to obtain a written criticing of your character, which will make here to are way to commone scription of your character, was persistent scription of your character, was persistent to provide the scription of the scripti

Amid the general gloom.

MUSEUM is beauting with rays of glory, and thousands ing thisher to enjoy the fun and see the eights which that ing thisher to enjoy the fun ends see the eights which that ing thisher to enjoy the fun ends of the reception of over twenty thousand the reception of over twenty thousand.